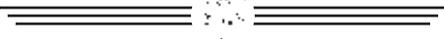


CHAPTER 3

Federal Government



Military Personnel Enjoying the Missouri State Fair, c1940s.
(Missouri State Archives, State Fair Collection)



United States Government

Executive Branch

The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500
Telephone: (202) 456-1414

The president and the vice president of the United States are elected every four years by a majority of votes cast in the electoral college. These votes are cast by delegates from each state who vote in accordance, traditionally, with the majority of the state's voters. States have as many electoral college votes as they have congressional delegates. Missouri has 11 electoral college votes—one for each of the nine U.S. Congress districts and two for the state's two seats in the U.S. Senate.

The president is the chief executive of the United States, with powers to command the armed forces, control foreign policy, grant reprieves and pardons, make certain appointments, execute all laws passed by Congress and present the administration's budget. The president earns \$400,000 annually, with an allowance for expenses.

The vice president is selected by members of each national political committee and runs on the same ticket for the same term as the president. The vice president assumes the presidency if the president dies or resigns the office, is incapacitated to the extent that he or she cannot exercise presidential duties for an extended period, or is impeached. The vice president presides over the functions of the U.S. Senate and acts as emissary of the president. The vice president earns \$198,600 annually, plus an allowance for expenses.

Although not mentioned in the Constitution, the president's cabinet is the advisory arm of the office. It is made up of 15 cabinet members (or secretaries) who have the responsibility to operate each department. Secretaries are appointed by the president and serve at his pleasure. Cabinet secretaries earn \$171,900 annually.

Members, President Bush's Cabinet

Ann M. Veneman, Secretary of Agriculture;
Don Evans, Secretary of Commerce;
Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense;
Rod Paige, Secretary of Education;
Spencer Abraham, Secretary of Energy;
Tommy Thompson, Secretary of Health and Human Services;

Tom Ridge, Secretary of Homeland Security;
Mel Martinez, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;
Gale Norton, Secretary of the Interior;
John Ashcroft, Attorney General;
Elaine Chao, Secretary of Labor;
Colin Powell, Secretary of State;
Norman Mineta, Secretary of Transportation;
John Snow, Secretary of the Treasury;
Anthony Principi, Secretary of Veterans' Affairs.

In addition to secretaries of the cabinet, the president maintains a White House staff of advisers who serve at his pleasure.

President Bush's Executive Officers with Cabinet Rank

Richard B. Cheney, Vice President;
Christie Todd Whitman, Environmental Protection Agency;
Mitchell E. Daniels Jr., Office of Management and Budget;
Andrew H. Card Jr., Chief of Staff;
Robert B. Zoellick, U.S. Trade Representative;
John Walters, Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Legislative Branch

The U.S. Constitution provides for two houses, known as the Congress. The Senate is composed of 100 members; two senators are elected from each state. The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members; representatives are determined based on the population of each state. Missouri is allotted nine U.S. Representative seats.

Senators must be at least 30 years of age and be residents of the United States for at least nine years. They also must reside in the state they are elected to represent. Senators serve terms of six years, with one-third of the Senate membership elected every two years. Senators earn \$154,700 annually, plus expenses.

Representatives must be at least 25 years of age and must have been residents of the United States for at least seven years. They also must reside in the state they represent. Representatives serve two-year terms and earn \$154,700 annually, plus expenses.

Congress is in session for two years, beginning on January 3 of each year unless another date is specified. The presiding officer of the Senate is the vice president of the United States. The Senate also elects a president *pro tem* of the Senate to serve in the absence of the vice president. The president *pro tem* also represents the party in power and earns \$171,900. The presiding officer of the House is called the speaker. The speaker traditionally represents the party in majority and earns \$198,600.



The White House, Washington, D.C.

Judicial Branch

The U.S. Supreme Court heads the nation's judicial branch of government. The Supreme Court is composed of nine justices, appointed for life. Supreme Court judges may only be removed by impeachment and trial by Congress. Justices receive \$184,400 annually while the chief justice, who leads the court, earns \$192,600.

The Supreme Court concerns itself with national issues or matters concerning the constitutionality of certain laws or findings. Decisions of the court are binding and overrule any other court decision.

Members, United States Supreme Court

*1 First St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20543
Telephone: (202) 479-3000*

William H. Rehnquist, chief justice;
John Paul Stevens, associate justice;
Sandra Day O'Connor, associate justice;
Antonin Scalia, associate justice;
Anthony M. Kennedy, associate justice;
David Hackett Souter, associate justice;
Clarence Thomas, associate justice;
Ruth Bader Ginsburg, associate justice;
Steven G. Breyer, associate justice.

Other Federal Courts

Immediately below the Supreme Court are the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts. The Courts of Appeals operate in 11 regions and the District of Columbia. Missouri is served by the Eighth Circuit. Appeals Court judges earn \$159,100 annually.

There are 94 U.S. District Court districts with federal jurisdiction. Two of these are located in Missouri: the Eastern Missouri District and the Western Missouri District. Eastern District courts are located in St. Louis, Hannibal and Cape Girardeau while Western District courts are in Kansas City, St. Joseph, Springfield, Jefferson City and Joplin. Federal charges stemming from both civil and criminal suits generally begin in U.S. District Court. Judges in these courts earn \$150,000 annually.

For information on other agencies or programs of the U.S. government operating in Missouri, contact the Federal Information Center, Room 2616 Federal Building, 1520 Market St., St. Louis 63103, phone (toll free) 800-735-8004.





George W. Bush

United States President

GEORGE W. BUSH (Republican) is the 43rd President of the United States. He was sworn into office January 20, 2001, after a campaign in which he outlined sweeping proposals to reform America's public schools, transform our national defense, provide tax relief, modernize Social Security and Medicare, and encourage faith-based and community organizations to work with government to help Americans in need. President Bush served for six years as the 46th Governor of the State of Texas, where he earned a reputation as a compassionate conservative who shaped public policy based on the principles of limited government, personal responsibility, strong families, and local control.

President Bush was born on July 6, 1946, in New Haven, Connecticut, and he grew up in Midland and Houston, Texas. He received a bachelor's degree from Yale University in 1968, then served as an F-102 fighter pilot in the Texas Air National Guard. President Bush received a Master of Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1975. After graduating, he moved back to Midland and began a career in the energy business. After working on his father's successful 1988 presidential campaign, he assembled the group of partners that purchased the Texas Rangers baseball franchise in 1989.

He served as managing general partner of the Texas Rangers until he was elected Governor on November 8, 1994, with 53.5 percent of the vote. He became the first Governor in Texas history to be elected to consecutive four-year terms when he was re-elected on November 3, 1998, with 68.6 percent of the vote.

Since taking office, President Bush has signed into law bold initiatives to improve public schools by raising standards, requiring

accountability, and strengthening local control. He has signed tax relief that provided rebate checks and lower tax rates for everyone who pays income taxes in America. He has increased pay and benefits for America's military and is working to save and strengthen Social Security and Medicare. He is also committed to ushering in a responsibility era in America, and has called on all Americans to be "citizens, not spectators; citizens, not subjects; responsible citizens building communities of service and a Nation of character."

The attacks of September 11th changed America—and in President Bush's words, "in our grief and anger we have found our mission and our moment." President Bush declared war against terror and has made victory in the war on terrorism and the advance of human freedom the priorities of his Administration. Already, the United States military and a great coalition of nations have liberated the people of Afghanistan from the brutal Taliban regime and denied Al Qaeda its safe haven of operations. Thousands of terrorists have been captured or killed and operations have been disrupted in many countries around the world. In the President's words, "our Nation—this generation—will lift a dark threat of violence from our people and our future. We will rally the world to this cause by our efforts, by our courage. We will not tire, we will not falter, and we will not fail."

President Bush is married to Laura Welch Bush, a former teacher and librarian, and they have twin daughters, Barbara and Jenna. The Bush family also includes their two dogs, Spot and Barney, and a cat, India.





Richard B. Cheney

United States Vice President

RICHARD B. CHENEY (Republican) has had a distinguished career as a businessman and public servant, serving four Presidents and as an elected official. Throughout his service, Mr. Cheney served with duty, honor, and unwavering leadership, gaining him the respect of the American people during trying military times.

Mr. Cheney was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, on January 30, 1941 and grew up in Casper, Wyoming. He earned his bachelor's and master's of arts degrees from the University of Wyoming. His career in public service began in 1969 when he joined the Nixon Administration, serving in a number of positions at the Cost of Living Council, at the Office of Economic Opportunity, and within the White House.

When Gerald Ford assumed the Presidency in August 1974, Mr. Cheney served on the transition team and later as Deputy Assistant to the President. In November 1975, he was named Assistant to the President and White House Chief of Staff, a position he held throughout the remainder of the Ford Administration.

After he returned to his home state of Wyoming in 1977, Mr. Cheney was elected to serve as the state's sole Congressman in the U.S.

House of Representatives. He was re-elected five times and elected by his colleagues to serve as Chairman of the Republican Policy Committee from 1981 to 1987. He was elected Chairman of the House Republican Conference in 1987 and elected House Minority Whip in 1988. During his tenure in the House, Mr. Cheney earned a reputation as a man of knowledge, character, and accessibility.

Mr. Cheney also served a crucial role when America needed him most. As Secretary of Defense from March 1989 to January 1993, Mr. Cheney directed two of the largest military campaigns in recent history—Operation Just Cause in Panama and Operation Desert Storm in the Middle East. He was responsible for shaping the future of the U.S. military in an age of profound and rapid change as the Cold War ended. For his leadership in the Gulf War, Mr. Cheney was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President George Bush on July 3, 1991.

Mr. Cheney married his high school sweetheart, Lynne Ann Vincent, in 1964, and they have grown daughters, Elizabeth and Mary, and three granddaughters.

Historical Listing—Presidents and Vice Presidents

Presidents	Political Party	Vice Presidents	Term
1 George Washington	Federalist	John Adams	April 30, 1789–March 4, 1797
2 John Adams	Federalist	Thomas Jefferson	March 4, 1797–March 4, 1801
3 Thomas Jefferson (a)	Republican	Aaron Burr	March 4, 1801–March 4, 1805
Thomas Jefferson	Republican	George Clinton	March 4, 1805–March 4, 1809
4 James Madison	Republican	George Clinton	March 4, 1809–March 4, 1813
James Madison	Republican	Elbridge Gerry	March 4, 1813–March 4, 1817
5 James Monroe (b)	Republican	Daniel D. Tompkins	March 4, 1817–March 4, 1825
6 John Quincy Adams (b)	Nat'l. Rep.	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1825–March 4, 1829
7 Andrew Jackson	Democrat	John C. Calhoun	March 4, 1829–March 4, 1833
Andrew Jackson	Democrat	Martin Van Buren	March 4, 1833–March 4, 1837
8 Martin Van Buren	Democrat	Richard M. Johnson	March 4, 1837–March 4, 1841
9 William Henry Harrison (c)	Whig	John Tyler	March 4, 1841–April 4, 1841
10 John Tyler	Whig	—	April 6, 1841–March 4, 1845
11 James K. Polk	Democrat	George M. Dallas	March 4, 1845–March 4, 1849
12 Zachary Taylor (d)	Whig	Millard Fillmore	March 4, 1849–July 9, 1850
13 Millard Fillmore	Whig	—	July 9, 1850–March 4, 1853
14 Franklin Pierce	Democrat	William R. King	March 4, 1853–March 4, 1857
15 James Buchanan	Democrat	John C. Breckenridge	March 4, 1857–March 4, 1861
16 Abraham Lincoln	Republican	Hannibal Hamlin	March 4, 1861–March 4, 1865
Abraham Lincoln (e)	Republican	Andrew Johnson	March 4, 1865–April 15, 1865
17 Andrew Johnson	Democrat	—	April 15, 1865–March 4, 1869
18 Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Schuyler Colfax	March 4, 1869–March 4, 1873
Ulysses S. Grant	Republican	Henry Wilson	March 4, 1873–March 4, 1877
19 Rutherford B. Hayes	Republican	William A. Wheeler	March 4, 1877–March 4, 1881
20 James A. Garfield (f)	Republican	Chester A. Arthur	March 4, 1881–Sept. 19, 1881
21 Chester A. Arthur	Republican	—	Sept. 20, 1881–March 4, 1885
22 Grover Cleveland	Democrat	Thomas A. Hendricks	March 4, 1885–March 4, 1889
23 Benjamin Harrison	Republican	Levi P. Morton	March 4, 1889–March 4, 1893
24 Grover Cleveland	Democrat	Adlai E. Stevenson	March 4, 1893–March 4, 1897
25 William McKinley	Republican	Garret A. Hobart	March 4, 1897–March 4, 1901
William McKinley (g)	Republican	Theodore Roosevelt	March 4, 1901–Sept. 14, 1901
26 Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	—	Sept. 14, 1901–March 4, 1905
Theodore Roosevelt	Republican	Charles W. Fairbanks	March 4, 1905–March 4, 1909
27 William H. Taft	Republican	James S. Sherman	March 4, 1909–March 4, 1913
28 Woodrow Wilson	Democrat	Thomas R. Marshall	March 4, 1913–March 4, 1921
29 Warren G. Harding (h)	Republican	Calvin Coolidge	March 4, 1921–August 2, 1923
30 Calvin Coolidge	Republican	—	August 2, 1923–March 4, 1925
Calvin Coolidge	Republican	Charles G. Dawes	March 4, 1925–March 4, 1929
31 Herbert Hoover	Republican	Charles Curtis	March 4, 1929–March 4, 1933
32 Franklin D. Roosevelt (i)	Democrat	John N. Garner	March 4, 1933–Jan. 20, 1941
Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	Henry A. Wallace	Jan. 20, 1941–Jan. 20, 1945
Franklin D. Roosevelt (j)	Democrat	Harry S. Truman	Jan. 20, 1945–April 12, 1945
33 Harry S. Truman	Democrat	—	April 12, 1945–Jan. 20, 1949
Harry S. Truman	Democrat	Alben W. Barkley	Jan. 20, 1949–Jan. 20, 1953
34 Dwight D. Eisenhower	Republican	Richard M. Nixon	Jan. 20, 1953–Jan. 20, 1961
35 John F. Kennedy (k)	Democrat	Lyndon B. Johnson	Jan. 20, 1961–Nov. 22, 1963
36 Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat	—	Nov. 22, 1963–Jan. 20, 1965
Lyndon B. Johnson	Democrat	Hubert H. Humphrey	Jan. 20, 1965–Jan. 20, 1969
37 Richard M. Nixon (l)	Republican	Spiro T. Agnew	Jan. 20, 1969–August 9, 1974
38 Gerald R. Ford (m)	Republican	Nelson A. Rockefeller	August 9, 1974–Jan. 20, 1977
39 Jimmy Carter	Democrat	Walter Mondale	Jan. 20, 1977–Jan. 20, 1981
40 Ronald Reagan	Republican	George Bush	Jan. 20, 1981–Jan. 20, 1989
41 George Bush	Republican	J. Danforth Quayle	Jan. 20, 1989–Jan. 20, 1993
42 Bill Clinton	Democrat	Al Gore	Jan. 20, 1993–Jan. 20, 2001
43 George W. Bush	Republican	Dick Cheney	Jan. 20, 2001

(a) The Democratic Party of today claims lineal descent from the first Republican Party. (b) Political parties were organized at the time of the election of John Q. Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, as Jefferson, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalist. The opposition to this administration took the name of Democratic, and elected Andrew Jackson as President in 1828. (c) Died April 4, 1841. (d) Died July 9, 1850. (e) Died April 15, 1865. (f) Died September 19, 1881. (g) Died September 14, 1901. (h) Died August 2, 1923. (i) Dates of service changed with 20th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. (j) Died April 12, 1945. (k) Died November 22, 1963. (l) Vice President Spiro T. Agnew resigned October 10, 1973. His successor was Gerald R. Ford, sworn in December 6, 1973. President Nixon resigned August 9, 1974. (m) Vice President Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as President on August 9, 1974.